of pre-1986 and post 1986 retirees, particularly for officers;

(b) if so, what are the details of pre and post-1986 pension of the officers; and

(c) what is the reaction of Government to the demand for parity in pension depending on rank and years of service, irrespective of the date of retirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND DEPTT. OF DEFENCE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) to (c) Prior to 1.1.1986, pension of Armed Forces Personnel was calculated as per the following rates/slab systems:—

Average emoluments	Rate of pension
First Rs. 1000/-	50%
Next Rs. 500/-	45%
For the balance emoluments	40%

The pension rate/formula was revised w.e.f. 1.1.1986 on the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission. Now, pension of Armed Forces officers and personnel below officer rank retiring on or after 1.1.86 is calculated at the rate of 50% of the average emoluments reckonable for pension. The revised pension rate/formula of 50% was made applicable to the pensioners who retired prior to 1.1.86. The pension of these pre—1986 pensioners was re-calculated and consolidated w.e.f. 1.1.86 after allowing the benefits of 50% formula. Hence, there is no disparity in the pension rates of pre and post 86 Defence pensioners.

There has been some disparity in the amount of pension of persons retired at various points of time The disparity is due to the fact that the pension is linked to the pay drawn at the time of retirement and the length of qualifying service rendered by the individual. For reducing disparity in pension of pre and post 1986 pensioners, the pension of pre 1.1.86 defence pensioners was consolidated by recalculating their pension by applying 50 percent formula and merging dearness relief upto CPI 608. They have also been granted One Time Increase in pension.

Government has since appointed the Fifth Central Pay Commission and the terms of reference of the Commission inter-alia include examination of the existing pension structure and to suggest improvements in the pension and other retirement benefits of Central Government employees including the Armed Forces personnel.

Impact of transplantation of Human Organs Act

418. SHRI JALALUDIN ANSARI:
SHRI N. GIRI PRASAD:
SHRI GAYA SINGH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the anactment of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act has failed to curb human organ trade and the sale of human organs such as kidneys cornea etc. continues to flourish across the country; and

(b) if not, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A.R. ANTULAY): (a) and (b) The Transplantation of Human Organs Act was brought into force with effect from 4.2.1995 in the States of Goa, Himachal Pradesh and Maharashtra and all the Union Territories. All the other States' Governments were requested to consider the adoption of the said Act. The State Governments of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and West Bengal have since adopted the said Act. An Act on similar lines as the said Central Act has been enacted, namely, the A.P. Transplantation of Human Organs Act.,

1995, in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The adequacy of the Act to curb the trade and sale of human organs may be assessed only if all the States adopt and implement it in right earnest. The Central Government have been repeatedly requesting the remaining State Governments for early adoption of this Act.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा सशस्त्र बलों में वृद्धि

419. प्रो॰ विजय कुमार मल्होत्राः क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे किः

(क) क्या पाकिस्तान ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान अपनी सैन्य शक्ति में भारी वृद्धि की है;

(ख) क्या पाकिस्तान की सैन्य शक्ति में वृद्धि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिये खतरा है; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान से भारत की सुरक्षा को उत्पन्न खतरे का मुकाबला करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या-क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं?

रक्षा मंत्रालय (रक्षा विभाग और रक्षा अनुसंधान तथा विकास विभाग) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन): (क) सरकार के पास इस आशय की प्राधिकृत रिपोर्टें नहीं मिली हैं जिनसे यह पता लगता हो कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान पाकिस्तान में सशस्त्र सेनाओं के कार्मिकों की संख्या में किसी प्रकार की भारी वृद्धि की गई है। उपलब्ध रिपोर्टों से पता चला है कि वर्ष के दौरान सेना और अर्धसैन्य बलों की संख्या में कुछ वृद्धि की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) भारत की सुरक्षा और अखंडता को प्रभावित करने वाली गतिविधियों पर सतत रूप से नजर रखी जाती है और समुचित रक्षा तैयारी बनाए रखने के लिए सभी संभव उपाय किए जाते हैं ताकि किसी भी खतरे का मुकाबला किया जा सके।

Hostages held in Kashmir

420. SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the editorial comments published in the 'Times of India' dated the 1st September, 1995 and the 'Navbharat Times' dated the 2nd September, 1995 and other press comments on the presence of foreign personnel for the release of four hostages held in Kashmir and if so, what are the facts and the names of countries which have directly or indirectly sent personnel or technical information together with the details thereof; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the abductors have been in constant touch with Pakistan authorities and if so, whether this information has been communicated to the international community

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) Government are aware of the press reports in question. The countries whose nationals were abducted by the militants in J&K in the month of July are UK, USA, Germany and Norway. In keeping with Government's policy of transparency and the concern of these countries over the abduction of their nationals, the Government has maintained close liaison and contact with the diplomatic representatives of these countries and also facilitated them to visit the State in this context. Government also agreed to the presence in India of experts of these countries to enable them to make their own assessment of the situation and advise their missions. In the process Government has welcomed any advice and suggestions that may be given by them.

(b) According to available information the abductors were all foreign nationals mainly from Pakistan. However, it is not possible to indicate specifically that they have been in constant touch with Pakistan authorities. Appeals and